



A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge on Prevention of Urinary Tract Infection Among the Mothers of Under Five Girl Children at Paediatric Department in Selected Tertiary Hospital, Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu, India

Athira P.S.

Final year B.Sc (N) student, Chettinad College of Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

Banupriya. T

Final year B.Sc (N) student, Chettinad College of Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

Subbulakshmi.S

Associate Professor, Chettinad College of Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of Urinary tract infection among the mothers of under five girl children at Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute. The objectives are to assess the existing level of knowledge & association on prevention of urinary tract infection and selected demographic variables. The non probability- purposive sampling technique & structured interview schedule were used to assess the variables among 30 samples. The mean value of knowledge is 15.75 and the standard deviation is 2.63. The study shows that 30% of mothers are not having adequate knowledge, hence health education for the mothers can be incorporated to improve the mother's knowledge.

KEYWORDS : knowledge, Urinary tract infection & mothers of under five girl children

1. INTRODUCTION:

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are common bacterial infection in children. During the first year of life, the male to female ratio of Urinary tract infection is 3.5:1. Beyond 1-2 years, there is female preponderance with male to female ratio of 1:10. It is very important to detect a urinary tract infection in a child of any age, because of the chance, that it may cause permanent kidney damage.

TITLE

A study to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among mothers of under five girl children at pediatric department in selected tertiary hospital, Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu, India.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the existing level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among mothers of under five girl children.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge on urinary tract infection and selected demographic variables

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be a significant association between level of knowledge on urinary tract infection and selected demographic variables of mothers of under five girl children.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mitra et al in 2007 conducted a study on "Urinary tract infection and predisposing factors in children" at Nephrology Clinic of Dr. Sheik Children's Hospital. A total 185 children were included. The patient were divided into 4 age group including less than 1 month, 2-24 months, 25 months to 5 years and more than 6 years. All the patients underwent renal ultrasonography and voiding- cystourethrography. The study revealed that out of 183 patients, 130 cases (71%) were female and 56 patients (29%) males. Vesicourethral reflex was the most common predisposing factor in both genders (46.9% in girls and 48.8% in boys). Voiding dysfunction in girls and urinary obstruction in boys were found with significant difference.

S Struthers et al a study in 2013 to determine whether parental reporting of smelly urine is of any relevance to the diagnosis of UTI in children less than 6 years of age. The study revealed that one hundred and ten questionnaires and urine samples were obtained. Fifty two per cent of parents thought that their child's urine smelled different from usual or had a particular smell. Only 6.4% of children were diagnosed as having a UTI. There was no statistically significant

association between parental reporting of abnormal urine smell and diagnosis of UTI.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Quantitative non experimental evaluative research approach was used. Non experimental descriptive research design was used. The accessible population in the present study was mothers of under five girl children who are available at pediatric department at Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute. Sample size was 30. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used.

Inclusion criteria

- **The study includes the mothers who**
 - are having girl children (0-5 yrs)
 - can understand and speak Tamil

Exclusion criteria

- the mothers of under five girl children who are having critically ill child.

Description of the tool

Part 1: The structured interview schedule consists of demographic variables consists of Age, religion, educational status, occupation, family income, type of family, source of knowledge.

Part II: The structured Interview schedule consist of assessment of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.

Method of scoring

Each correct answer carries one mark and wrong answer carries "0" mark. The maximum score is 20 and minimum score is 0.

- <10 - inadequate knowledge.
- 10-15 - moderate knowledge.
- 16-20 - adequate knowledge.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Figure 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample with reference to educational status

N=30

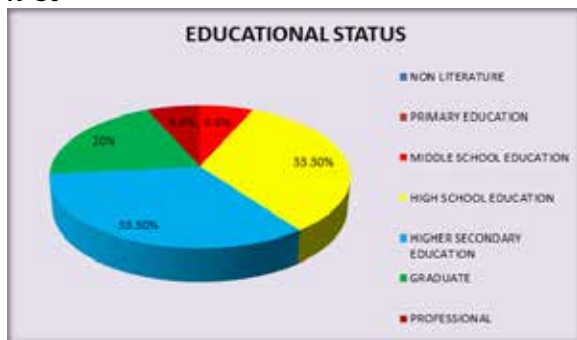


Table-1: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge of mothers of under five girl children on prevention of urinary tract infection N=30

s.No	Level of knowledge	Number of mothers	Total number of questions	Score range	Total score	Mean	Standard deviation	Knowledge percentage	
								Individual	Total
1	Adequate	30	20	Above 16-20	1	15.75	2.63	3.3%	100%
2	Moderately Adequate			10-15	20			66.7%	
3	Inadequate			Below 10	9			30%	

Table 1: Showed that the mean value of mothers of under five girl children on prevention of Urinary tract infection was 15.75 and Standard Deviation was 2.63. It indicated that there is no major variation in the level of knowledge on Prevention of Urinary Tract Infection among mothers of under five girl children.

5. DISCUSSION

Study shows that majority (76.6%) of the mothers of under five girl children were in the age group of (21-30). A majority (60%) of the mothers were belongs Hindu religion. A majority (33.3%) of the mothers were belongs to high school and higher secondary education. Most of them (90%) of the mothers were house wife. Majority (80%) of mothers had family income 5000-10,000. Most of (76.6%) mothers were belongs to nuclear family. Few of the mothers (30%) have received information from the Media.

The mean value of mothers of under five girl children on prevention of Urinary tract infection was 15.75 and Standard Deviation was 2.63. It indicated that there is no major variation in the level of knowledge on Prevention of Urinary Tract Infection among mothers of under five girl children.

The study findings shows that there is no association between the Level of Knowledge and selected Demographic variables of mothers of under five girl children at P<0.05 level. Hence the research hypothesis is strongly rejected.

Conclusion:

Hence the mothers of under five girl children be aware of urinary tract infection because the disease subclinically causes morbidity complications. Health education for the mothers can be incorporated to improve the mother's knowledge in preventing the infection & promoting the health of the kidney.

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